Daily British Whig.

VOL. LIV. KINGSTON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1885. NO. 100.

Travelling.

CUNARD LINE

Last Route

CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)

New York and Liverpool, (CALLING AT CORK HARBOR)

FROM PIER No. 40, N.R., NEW YORK

AURANIA .....Saturday, May 2nd
ETRURIA (New).....Saturday, May 9th
SERVIA .....Saturday, May 16th
GALLIA .....Saturday, May 23rd
AURANIA .....Saturday, May 30th
ETRURIA .....Saturday, June 6th
SERVIA .....Saturday, May 13th
GALLIA .....Saturday, June 20th

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin—$60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other points on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage, apply at Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO.

E. J. EILBECK, Kingston, Agent.

April 13-3.

ALLAN LINE.

WINTER SERVICE, AND REDUCED RATES FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

FROM PORTLAND:

Sardinian .....Thursday, Mch. 5

Last train leaves Kingston on Wednesdays at 2:00 p.m.

FROM HALIFAX:

Parisian .....April 4th
Caspian ....." 11th
Circassian ....." 18th
Peruvian ....." 25th
Sardinian .....May 2nd

Last train leaves Kingston on Thursdays at 2:00 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE

FROM HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY

Cabin .....$80, $83, $75.
Intermediate .....$55.
Steerage .....$13.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY

Cabin .....$80, $70, $60.
Intermediate .....$35.
Steerage .....$13.

If you are sending for your friends you can obtain Prepaid Passage Tickets at lowest rates at this office, available from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Sweden and Norway: $13 00.

STEERAGE.

THOS. HANLEY, Agent, Foot of Brock St., Kingston.

Nov. 24.

GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY

42 CLARENCE STREET,

KINGSTON, ONT.

J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Agent.

DOMINION LINE, Sailing from Quebec.

INMAN LINE, Sailing from New York.

NATIONAL LINE, Sailing from New York.

☞Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Passage at Lowest Rates.

Prepaid Tickets issued at reduced rates to those desirous of bringing out friends from the Old Country.

April 14th, 1885.

1885 1885

Kingston, Westport & Portland.

THE NEW UPPER CABIN STEAMER

"RIDEAU BELLE"

WILL RUN DURING THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Swift's Wharf, Kingston, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a.m.; arriving at Westport at 8 p.m.; Portland every Saturday Evening at 10 p.m.

RETURNING—Leave Portland every Monday morning at 8:30 a.m.; Westport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8:30 a.m. Calling at all intermediate ports; arriving at Kingston at 3 p.m.

CONNECTIONS made at Westport every Friday morning with Str. Ida, for Smith's Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, and all way ports.

Good Passenger Accommodation. Freight handled with care and despatch.

☞SPECIAL RATES made to fishing and excursion parties.

For further particulars apply to JAMES SWIFT, Agent, Kingston; or to the proprietors on board.

April 21st. NOONAN & BAJUS.

At "The Central Dispensary"

You will find the LARGEST AND FINEST LINE of

Artists' Novelties for Decorating

To be found in Central Canada.

—INSPECTION INVITED—

A. P. CHOWN

Druggist, 124 Princess St.

See the "Utility" Sketching Box, the finest made

Dec. 8.

AMERICAN MEAT MARKET

58 BROCK STREET.

We keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Fresh and Salt Meats of all Kinds, Hams, Shoulders, Bacon, &c.

—SAUSAGES A SPECIALTY—

Frankfort Blood Liver Pork, in Sacks and Casings, Bologna of our own manufacture, Head Cheese, Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Butter and Eggs, Lard and Dried Beef.

T. F. ALLEN, - PROPRIETOR.

Feb. 9.

HARD and SOFT WOOD

If You Want THE DRIEST, CHEAPEST and BEST Hard Maple and Beach Cordwood, Oak, Birch, Ash, Elm or Hemlock Cordwood, Sawed or Unsawed,

OR IF YOU WANT

Kindling Wood (Dry), or Stove Coal, Nut Coal No. 4 Coal, Soft Coal or Blacksmith's Coal, go to

R. CRAWFORD & CO.,

FOOT OF QUEEN ST.

—N.B.—Orders left at the Grocery Store of Jas. Crawford, Princess Street, will receive prompt attention. ☞Telephone communication.

April 16.

SOMETHING NEW.

Fresh Crumpets and Muffins.

SHORT BREAD, PASTRY AND CAKES IN LARGE VARIETIES.

Leave your orders early.

H. & W. J. CROTHERS, WELLINGTON STREET

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO-LET.

ONTARIO AND GORE STREETS—The McGrath House. Rent moderate. Apply to SMYTHE & SMITH, Ontario Street.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

F. NISBET:- BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.-

NEW BOOKS

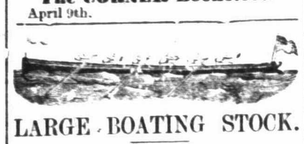
The Parables of Jesus, by Rev. Jas Wells $1.75.
Sick Room Meditations and Studies, by Rev. Jas. Cross, $1.75.
Silver Chimes, by Emma Marshall, $1.75.
The Young Prowler, by R. M. Ballantyne, $1.75.
Beryl and Pearl, by Agnes Giberne, $1.75.
Moments on the Mount, a Series of Devotional Meditations, by Rev. Geo. Matheson, $1.25.
My Grandmother's Pictures, by Emma Marshall 50c.
A Red Wallflower, by the author of the Wide, Wide World, $1.25.
Twice Bought, by R. M. Ballantyne, $1.25.
Lillies and Shamrocks, by C.W.A., and Francis Ridley Havergal, 35c.
Up Nigh Friendly Words, to Those Within and Those Without the Fold of Christ, by Rev. Geo. Everard, 50c.

AT

F. NISBET'S

The CORNER Bookstore.

April 9th.



LARGE BOATING STOCK.

J. KNAPP'S BOATING ESTABLISHMENT Barriefield.

A Large Stock of Pleasure Boats and Skiffs of all Sizes and Descriptions for sale.

No work can exceed ours in strength and neatness.

Remember the place, across the Cataraqui Bridge to Barriefield.

April 7. JAMES KNAPP.

Boats, Boats.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF PLEASURE SKIFFS Of Various Sizes, for Sale by JACOB SHARMAN, Barriefield.

HAVING LEASED the Cameron Boat Establishment, foot of Simcoe Street, Kingston, will be ready at opening of Navigation, to fill all orders for Sale and Hiring of New Boats, and for Repairing old ones, in the City Establishment.

April 1st.

A. McCORKELL, Boat-builder

Ontario Street, near Water Works, KINGSTON, - - ONT.

Has imported a Superior Varnish for boats made for the purpose and guaranteed to stand water. He will varnish Skiffs cheaply on short notice.

April 1th, 1885.

THE LATEST REPORT.

RIEL AND HIS Gang are trying to get things made new by demolishing the old. A little policy and renovating in time would have gained the point with least expense.

GET YOUR

Frames Repolished and Regilded in time, and Save Money.

Oil Paintings & Pictures Bought now, Saves Money.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT

—AT—

The Picture Frame Factory,

115 BROCK ST.

P. OHLKE.

April 22nd

TRUTH!

I AM SELLING Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, high and low cut, as Cheap as can be sold in the city, as I buy direct from the best shoe houses in Canada. My expenses are small, so it will allow me to sell at less profit than any other shoe store in the city. Ladies' Fine Calf-Kid Button Boots, all widths C, D, D½ and E Lasts. ☞Call and examine my goods. You will be satisfied with quality and price.

STEPH'N GRAVES,

290 PRINCESS STREET.

☞The very best Satin Gloss Polish, for Ladies' Fine Boots—Only 10c. per Bottle.

March 24th.

PEOPLE'S FRIEND

The Great Indian Cure, Blood Purifier, and Health Renewer, and the Great Tonic in the Spring, and Dyspepsia and Liver Cure. Bright's Disease of the Kidneys is cured by its use. Nothing ever equalled it before. Sure cure. Ask for it at your store—50 cents and $1.00.

For Coughs and Colds, Croup, Asthma, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, I challenge the United States and Canada to show me a better remedy than BURTCH'S TAR AND BALSAM.

Dealers write to A. W. BURTCH, Kingston, for Wholesale Price List and Hundreds of Valuable Testimonials in its favor.

March 19th.

FREE BY RETURN MAIL. Full description MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM of dress cutting. GUARANTEED TO CUT EVERY conceivable garment to fit perfect WITHOUT the use of paper or patterns—can be learned by a young girl without a teacher from the FULL printed and illustrated Instructions GIVEN FREE. Send six 3c. stamps for two sample patterns GUARANTEED to fit perfect. Send name on postal for circular. PROF. MOODY, 102 King St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

VARICOCELE Painless cure, cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 109 Tulter St., N. Y.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Chancellor Fleming's Address—Strong Claims of the Institution Upon the People.

The audience in Convocation Hall, Queen's University, was not large last evening. There were present, however, a large number of the leading educationists of the city and surrounding country. Quite a large number of ladies were in the audience. The platform was occupied by Chancellor Fleming, Principal Grant, vice-Principal Williamson, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal; Rev. J. Barclay, Montreal; Rev. D. McTavish, Lindsay; Mr. Geo. Gillies, Gananoque; Rev. Dr. Bain and the professors of the college. Nearly all were in academic costume. The students occupied the gallery and were quite vociferous in their applause as the Chancellor proceeded with his address.

Chancellor Fleming said he only consulted the strong feeling of attachment entertained by every one connected with the University towards the Queen when he acknowledged, thankfully, a gift from Her Majesty, "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands," with the royal autograph. It had been placed in the college library, and he had no doubt that "as years roll on, succeeding generations of students will read this record with increasing interest, affording, as it does, glimpses of the inner life of a sovereign whose domestic virtues and nobility of character have shed a lustre on half a century of history." He explained why he was absent from the last convocation, made memorable by the introduction of new features—(1) the conferring for the first time of the degree of doctor of science, and (2) the laureation for the first time in the province of women with the degree of B. A. "Hereafter," said he, "our sisters and our daughters, when they merit academic distinctions, may be included in the list of graduates and appear on the roll of our alumni." Early last year he was delegated, on behalf of Queen's University, to attend the tercentenary of the University of Edinburg, founded in 1558, and he brought back with him the thanks of that university for the courtesy of Queen's, and for the congratulatory address which the latter conveyed through him. The authorities of Edinburg added:

"Owing to the friendly co operation of Queen's University, of Kingston, Canada, and other celebrated societies, the ter-centenary festival became the greatest inter-academical and international gathering of distinguished men that, perhaps, the world has hitherto seen. A grateful memory of this illustrious assemblage, and of those who composed it, will ever be cherished by the University of Edinburg."

The Chancellor then proeeeded to give a sketch of passing events in Edinburg, "every foot of which is historic ground." The sketch had reference to the buildings as well as ceremonials, and conveyed a vast amount of interesting information. "Was it not the common bond of science and learning which attracted these men of all races and creeds and nationalities, and united them at the ter centenary festival? he asked. "Was not this meeting

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

in which we live? Does it not indicate that while vast numbers of the human race are in a savage state or but little elevated above the lowest instincts of our nature there is, nevertheless, at earnest seeking after truth, a thirst for enlightenment, and a yearning for moral improvement? Does it not also show that the old 'Lanthorns,' as Bacon designated universities, are burning as brightly as ever, that new 'Lanthorns' have been lighted on all the continents to illumine new people and newly consolidated nations? Thus while the leading minds of Scotland, with delegates from all quarters of the globe, outwardly meet in friendly greeting in festivity, it is in fact an homage to learning which they pay. It is a common recognition of the purpose for which the university was founded in Edinburg three centuries back." Edinburg University has attained great eminence. In 1883-4 it had a total number of 3,341 students, of whom 1,023 were in arts, 1,732 in medicine, 189 in law, 97 in divinity. The professoriate roll numbers 38, seventeen of whom are attached to the faculty of arts, twelve to the faculty of medicine, five to the faculty of law, and four to the faculty of divinity.

Edinburg University and our own Queen's are conceived on much the same model. There is a further resemblance. Edinburg University has risen from a very humble beginning. It received no endowment from the sovereign power like the three older Scottish universities. It owes little to state or royal patronage. It owes much to the citizens themselves and to the friends who have sympathised with its struggles. The annals of both show that each took its origin in the most humble circumstances, that each has been supported by the sympathy of true hearted patriotic men. It is this great and increasing stream of beneficence which has so much advanced Edinburg University. In 1883 its income had reached $40,000 per annum, in the last fifty years its revenue has quadrupled and now amounts to $170,000 per annum. In 1858 the idea of one National University for Scotland was suggested. An Act was passed by the Imperial parliament relating to education generally. Mr. Gladstone succeeded in introducing into this Act a clause by which the four universities of Scotland were empowered to abrogate their individual existence, and turn themselves into colleges under a central university, which would be the examining body for Scotland. The alleged object of this proposal was to

STIMULATE TEACHING AND STUDY.

The Act appointed commissioners, who were directed to report how far it might be practicable and expedient that such a new university should be founded. The feeling against the proposal was so marked that the commissioners "came to the conclusion that they could not recommend that the ancient universities of Scotland should be swept away." The Permissive Act remained a dead letter, but the attempt to interfere with the four universities had the immediate effect of attracting to them greater interest and sympathy. Old friends came to the rescue; new friends rallied around them. During the last twenty years Edinburgh University has received from private sources $2,250,000, and of this sum $650,000 has been expended on new buildings, to which the government has added a subsidy of $400,000. The new buildings have already cost over $1,000,000, and they are to be extended by the erection of an Academic Hall, to cost a further sum of $850,000. The history of this famous university presents an example and holds out the brightest hopes for Queen's. May it not be salutary to recall such points in the history of the Scottish seats of learning as have been briefly related? May we not look at them with profit? May not the attempt to sweep away the old Scottish Universities be repeating itself in Canada? It has been proposed to unite the several universities of Ontario. A scheme has recently been matured for the absorption by one of all the others and the establishment of a single Provincial University, and this scheme involves

THE DESTRUCTION OF QUEEN'S

as a University. Shall Queen's abrogate its power and be swallowed up, or shall it, like its prototype, Edinburgh, find stronger sympathy and renewed vitality? "I am greatly mistaken," said the Chancellor, "if the same spirit does not pervade Canada as was experienced in Scotland. We have determined that our people shall have all the intellectual advantages which can be obtained in older countries, and these advantages would undoubtedly be wanting if our seats of higher learning were reduced to a single University. A single state-endowed University would, it is to be feared, dry up the springs of private liberality. While we have in the Scottish Universities an illustration of the strength and power and advantages of individual beneficence, we are warranted in believing that the same help, the same determination, the same enthusiasm, directed by the same intelligence, cannot fail to triumph in Canada as it has triumphed beyond the Atlantic. We cannot doubt that, as the years roll on, Canada, with her magnificent resources developed, will become far wealthier than Scotland, and that Queen's, having established stronger and stronger claims upon the gratitude and affection of the people, will gain their heartiest assistance and material support. As the people increase in wealth, a flood of benefactions will pour in to perpetuate a seat of learning which, in all branches of literary culture, will be a blessing to coming generations of Canadians."

A WORD TO THE GRADUATES.

Continuing the Chancellor said: "If the University of Edinburgh has done so much to awaken that noble love of learning in Scotland which has left an impress on the national character, if she has given to the world a multitude of names of the highest renown, may we not hope that Queen's must effect the most beneficial influence in Canada, and that as the centuries roll on she will prove herself a powerful instrument in giving mental life and strength and activity to the men of this dominion? Will not she, too, in the years to come, have on her roll of graduates a brilliant array of illustrious names, who will have contributed to the world's progress? Probably some young men whom I now address will in due time rank unsurpassed in science, literature or philosophy, and increase the purifying light of knowledge to elevate their fellow men. You will shortly enter on your life work; place before you high aims; look back on those noble natures of the earth and bear honor to their memory. Strive to reproduce in this new land reputations such as are inseparably associated with the universities of Scotland. Be inspired with literary and scientific ambitions while you cherish the loftiest moral and intellectual ideal. It is upon you that the issues of to-morrow depend. A great and sacred trust will be committed to your care, and it will be for you with undiminished brilliancy to pass onward the torch of knowledge, ever burning with a clear and steady flame.

"As in the race of old—O, ye! who stand
To day on better vantage ground than they,
Take, in all reverence, from each spirit hand
The torch they lit before they passed away.
And bear it onward, till in every land
The scattered lights become a milky way."

OFFICIAL REPORT OF WOUNDED.

The Fusilade of Artillery—Identifying Dead Indians in the Ravine.

Clark's Crossing, April 27.—Gabriel Dumont, who commanded the rebels in Friday's fight, was spoken to in the ravine by the brigade interpreter. The rebels engaged in the battle are supposed to compose the main body of Riel's force, and consisted of Sioux and Crow Indians and half breeds, the latter being in the majority. During the engagement the artillery fired fifty-six rounds of ammunition, but it is impossible as yet to estimate the losses inflicted on the rebels, as they carried away most of their dead and wounded with them. Most of the wounds inflicted on the volunteers were caused by round shot.

Gen. Middleton telegraphs to Lieut.-Gov. Aikens to-day the following state of the Winnipeg wounded:

Capt. W. Clarke, hip slightly wounded.
Lieut. Swinford, head, very serious.
Private D. Hislop, shoulder, serious—amputated.
Private W. R. Jones, right arm, slight.
Corporal G. Lethbridge, chest and hip seriously.
Private C. H. Kemp, groin, serious.
Corporal C. Code, wounded in both calves, slight.
Private A. F. Blackwood, hip, slight.
Private Wm. H. Caniff, elbow, slight.
Private Lavell, shoulder, slight.
Private W. W. Matthews, arm, slight.
Private G. D. Chambers, neck, slight.
Corporal Ticker, arm slight.
Private A. W. Swan, arm, slight.
Corporal S. H. Bawn, scalp, slight.
Capt. Wise, slightly wounded in the foot, and Capt. Doucet, in the right arm.

The 90th were ordered to explore the scene of battle and ravine. They found the bodies of two Indians. One was recognized as Yabecis Solo, married to Beardy's daughter. Over forty dead horses belonging to the rebels were found in the ravine. The trees were shattered and torn by bullets and shells. No bodies of half-breeds were found, only traces of blood in the holes where the rebels fired from. We recovered the bodies of our men, George Wheeler, of the 90th, and Cook, of "A" battery.

During a false alarm on Monday night D'Arcy Baker, a scout, who was wounded in the chest, got excited and rose up, asking for his carbine and horse. He died shortly afterwards. The wounded are doing well, except Lieut. Swinford, who is in a critical condition. Riel was not in the fight. Gabriel Dumont led the force and showed great military skill, having impregnably entrenched his forces in an inaccessible spot. Had the scouts not discovered the advance guard of rebels and the troops advanced unsuspiciously down the ravine running south of the rebel stronghold, a general massacre of the volunteers would not have been improbable. Lieut. Freer, of the St. John's Infantry School, has been called to the front to act as A.D.C. to General Middleton. Lieut. Freer is a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston, and being a prizeman there obtained a commission in the 38th Regiment. He was in active service in the last Egyptian war, and went through Tel-el-Kebir.

Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve, Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Sold by W. J. Wilson, Kingston.

THE VICINITY'S NEWS.

What the "British Whig's" Correspondents Have to Say on a Variety of Subjects.

Wolfe Island Jottings.

Mr. James Coyle, an old resident of the island, is very ill.—Mr. D. C. McDonald, who lives at the foot of the island, lost his youngest daughter, Clara, through sickness. She was an amiable, nice girl, and loved by all who knew her. She has been cut off suddenly in the most useful part of life, being but 22 years of age. The family have the sympathy of all.

Haven't You Felt Just So?

Isaac N. Wood, Fishkill, N.Y., July, 1884, wrote, "It is two years ago last spring since Warner's Safe Cure cured me. I was called a dead man but that medicine brought me to life. I take a few bottles every spring to keep me right." He was afflicted for six years with pains in the back, ending in kidney hemorrhage. Cure permanent.

Wilmur Scraps.

Mr. Guess is very ill; not much hopes of recovery.—The Blue Ribbon meeting was held at Wilmur last Thursday night. Not well attended.—The school is making marked progress under Miss Alice Wood.—S. Vancoughnet is unable to work from a sprained shoulder.—William Kennedy, from the west, will visit his friends for a few weeks.—P. Murray caught two fish weighing twenty pounds each.

A Notable Arrest.

C. H. Oberbeck, Deputy Sheriff, St. Louis, Mo., in 1882 took Warner's Safe Cure for a very severe kidney and liver complaint; he had lost 75 pounds in weight under the doctor's care. Five bottles of Warner's Safe Cure arrested and cured the disease, and Dec., 1884, he wrote, "I now weigh 260 pounds and never felt better in my life. I recommend Warner's Safe Cure."

Sunbury Notes.

The cheese factory opened on the 20th inst., with the prospect of doing a large business. Mr. John McDonald is superintendent, Messrs. Peter H. Ritchie and J. I. Jackson assistants. The fields have dried up and farmers are busy ploughing.—Mr. Edward Cooper sold his cattle, farm implements, etc., on Wednesday. He sold his farm to Mr. George Ritchie. Mr. Cooper leaves in a few days for Chatham.—Mr. John Hanley has remodelled his house.—Mr. Charles Cochrane left on Thursday for Murvale. He will superintend Mr. John Morland's cheese factory this season.—Mr. John Tate has gone west.—The corps of the Salvation Army in this place has no regular leader. Sergt. H. Smith led the meeting on Wednesday evening.

The Farmer's Heavy Debt.

A. Way, Navarino, N.Y., in 1879 was afflicted with neuralgia, ringing sensation in his ears, hacking cough, pain in the back, irregular urination, dropsy, nausea, and spasms of acute pain in the back. Then came chills and fever. The doctors gave him up, but after using 22 bottles of Warner's Safe Cure he said, "I am hale, hearty and happy." On June, 29th, 1884, he writes, "My health was never better. I owe my existence to Warner's Safe Cure." Cure permanent.

Kingston Lake Shore.

April 27.—Owing to the strong north east wind on Saturday night the ice opposite the lower gap broke from its moorings along the shore and bade fair, had the wind continued favorable, to have driven it so far from shore that its return might not have been expected; but on Sunday the wind shifted to nearly an opposite quarter and piled up the ice in great banks along the shore, especially on the points. On Snake Island they appear to be over twenty feet high.—The Lake Shore Cheese and Butter Company will have their new cheese factory completed this week, which promises to do a thriving business this season. The company have spared no pains to make the building convenient for patrons and maker. They have secured the services of Mr. Birdsell, a popular and competent cheese maker from Farmersville, and will begin to manufacture on the 4th of May.

A Campaigner's Experience.

Lawrence Mix, Esq., Warsaw, N.Y., a well known campaign orator, in 1882 took 15 bottles of Warner's Safe Cure for kidney trouble, (after many physicians of excellent standing had given him up), and was cured. December 9th, 1884, he says, "I have had no serious return of my trouble, and so conclude that my cure is permanent."

Harrowsmith Happenings.

The Presbyterians and Methodists have started Sabbath Schools here.—Mr. Rattray, Queen's College student, has been appointed Presbyterian missionary here this summer.—With regret the very serious sickness of Capt. Kitching, of the Salvation Army, is noted.—The war fever now reigns supreme, and everybody is anxiously waiting for the news of the complete defeat of the rebels.—Messrs. Bertrim and Blackburst have opened a general blacksmith shop in this place and are doing a good business.—A number of our citizens are following in the footsteps of Isaac Walton, and have considerable local fame as "anglers."—Cadet Richards, of Toronto, now conducts the Salvation Army meetings.—Mr. S. Freeman, late of Hartington, has become a citizen of our village.—Mr. Spooner opened his cheese factory on Monday, the 27th inst., and is doing a good business.—"REX."

It You Doubt, Try It and See.

D. M. Dewey, of Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 25th, 1882, wrote, "One of the most prominent physicians here found 22 grains of sugar to the fluid ounce of matter; was unable to benefit me. I then began using Warner's Safe *Diabetes* Cure and Warner's Safe *Pills*. Having used five bottles of each I found myself cured." N.B.—Mr. Dewey remains well.

Notes by the Way.

Mountain Grove.—At the gravel pit a few days ago the O. & Q. R.R. company gave the hands $1.10 per day and more recently reduced the wages to $1. The result was the hands struck and fourteen men decided not to work for their board. A few went back to work.—Business is quite slow here at present.

Sharbot Lake.—This place to-day seemed like a Sabbath day. Never in the past three years has it put on such a dull appearance.—David Fayerhand is slowly recovering. He had his hand taken off in the saw mill not long since. Mr. Reede Hunlembroke is very sick with Bright's disease.—Mr. Henry Peters, the station agent, is very ill, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Bedford Station—Quite an interesting affair occurred here the other day. A number of young men got together and played cards, and next attempted to pour whiskey down a man's throat. As the gentleman did not fall in with their ideas he laid the matter before the railway officials. The affair has caused a change in affairs. FAIR PLAY.

"Seven."

David Tooke, Esq., Columbus, Texas, in 1879, was attacked with black jaundice, followed by hemorrhage of the kidneys, and was pronounced incurable. Seven bottles of Warner's Safe Cure restored him to health in 1880, and July 1st, 1884, he writes, "My health has been excellent ever since." Try it, try it!

Elginburg Rockets.

The weekly prayer meeting is well attended.—People are beginning to plow.—Thomas Guess has started to make cheese. He intends running the factory on a large scale this season.—Sugar weather is about done.—The village was illuminated Saturday evening. There was a parade.—Mr. T. Guess has moved to his new residence on Main street.—Charles Irvine is improving his place by building a new wire fence.—A sad accident happened to a son of Mr. Thos. Cordukes. He had his eye badly cut with a knife.

The Test of Eight Years.

Dan. A. Grosvenor, Esq., United States Treasury Department, First Controller's Office, Washington, D.C., took Warner's Safe Cure in 1878, and Dec. 29th, 1884, he wrote, "Warner's Safe Cure in my case effected a permanent cure, and for five or six years I have experienced no trouble from what was a serious kidney affection."

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON SCOTT ACT.

SIR,—I wish to give an answer through your columns to the frequent applications made to me in reference to the Scott Act. I am even reproached with favoring intemperance by not assisting the promoters of this Act. I shall give a general answer to all. I have, as well as my priests, exercised all my influence to suppress intemperance; and, thank God, we have no reason to be discouraged at our efforts. Drunkenness is not the besetting sin of our good Canadian people. We have less drunkenness in Canada, I think, than in any other country of the same latitude. If we had a population of character such as is reported of that of Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, or a city in Ireland, we should then vote for any act that would suppress the terrible scandal of intemperance. We doubt very much whether this partial prohibition, by counties, will do all the good which the promoters of the Scott Act could wish. The difficulties of enforcing the Act will be very great: it will require a cordon of police around the counties, and a host of spies through them to detect illicit manufacturers and vendors of poisonous stuff that they will sell for liquor, that will finally bring on delirium tremens, and finally insanity and other miseries, so that instead of one respectable licensed vendor of safe liquors there will be a host of persons without conscience or character, who will traffic in this poisonous liquor, which will cause a greater evil than that which some people desire to have suppressed. I am quite sure that the example of the immense part of our population, by their exhortations and societies, will put down intemperance safely and quietly in the small minority as has happened elsewhere. Moderate drinkers, we may say, *en passant*, can vote for moderate drinking and moderate selling, but their pretensions should not allow them to vote for total prohibition. It is difficult to enforce any moral virtue on an unwilling people; they will always claim the right of doing as they please, provided they do not injure their neighbors. The Catholic Church has encouraged voluntary temperance by the means of the associations, and the Pope has even granted indulgences for these temperance societies.

One of the great causes of intemperance is weakness of constitution and poverty of blood. Give to the laboring man fair wages by which he can have a comfortable breakfast in the morning of meat instead of a little tea and bread, often without butter, and there will be little craving for strong drink, and hence less intemperance. Men working in our foundries and factories require strong nourishment, and if they had a good bowl of soup for their dinner or lunch there would be less craving for strong drink.

In vine-growing countries there is very little drunkenness. We must except the north of France and Belgium, where the cultivation of the vine, owing to the climate, is not successful.

Let the Government have conscientious inspectors of liquors, and also punish all adulterations most severely, and we should not have many cases of habitual drunkenness and delirium tremens. Let the Government also punish severely a repetition of public drunkenness by confinement in gaol with hard labor, even by compelling the offender to clean the streets.

It has been asserted that the use of wine is prohibited in the Bible. This is not the case. Our Divine Redeemer instituted one of His greatest sacraments in bread and wine, and St. Paul advises his disciple Timothy to use a little wine for his stomach's sake, for there are persons of weak constitutions that require such nourishment. There is an old and a good saying, "Always eat when you drink," and this double nourishment will prevent drunkenness.

We largely depend for wine for sacramental purposes upon vineyards in the southwestern part of Ontario, bordering on Lake Erie, and we hope that such an industry will not be disturbed, as we can rely fully on the integrity of these gentlemen who keep these vineyards not to adulterate the wine.

I shall not enter into the financial difficulty that will attend the enforcement of the Scott Act. Tens of thousands will be thrown out of employment in the hop fields, vineyards, cooperages, etc. If there were a public necessity for the Scott Act all these inconveniences should be overlooked. I have not heard of a single county in Ontario where the people are so besotted as to require the Act. The few drunkards that are amongst us can be reformed by good nourishment and by severe punishment, and above all by a strict inspection of intoxicating liquors.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop, Toronto.

Never!

Mrs. Helen Leikem, West McHenry, Ill., two years ago used Warner's Safe Nervine for complete nervous prostration. August, 1884, she wrote, "I have never enjoyed such good health, have had no return of my old trouble." Try it.

APPLICATIONS.

SEALED applications will be received at the Office of the City Commissioner until NOON of MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF MAY, 1885, from persons who are willing to undertake the duty of emptying Privy Vaults and Cess-Pools in this City for One Year, according to the tariff of charges as fixed by By-law, the person applying to show his ability to furnish the horses and the apparatus required under the Odourless system, the work to be done according to the provisions of the By-law in that behalf and of the City By-laws, and of the regulations of the Board of Health.

The above services to be performed according to specifications to be seen at the office of the City Commissioner, who will give full information upon application.

The rates which may be charged are as follows: "No person shall make a charge of more than Two Dollars per Cubic Yard of matter removed, and so in proportion as to the quantity removed, if the quantity removed is more than One Cubic yard, and if the quantity removed is less than One Cubic Yard, the charge shall not be more than Three Dollars.

The City Council will not be bound to accept any application made.

W. S. GORDON, City Comm'r.

April 28th.

$100 Reward

For any preparation that will equal White Rose Cream to remove Tan, Freckles & Pimples, Soften the Skin, and Beautify the Complexion. Every bottle guaranteed to be as represented, or money refunded. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 50c. and $1.00 per bottle; or address THE HARTLAND CHEMICAL CO., 27 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Stamps Taken.

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To the Hartland Chemical Co.
March 17th, 1885.

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Feb. 4.

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